(MR. SPEAKER)

matter of convention. The matter assumes a different character when the Assembly is not in session. In such a case, it may be necessary for a statement to be made immediately and cannot wait for the next session of the Assembly.

In the particular case in question, I am satisfied that the Minister's Press Conference did not relate to any important matter of policy. It related as a matter of fact, to Government Orders which were long in existence and he merely clarified the existing position. In such a case there is no point in insisting that the Minister should make a statement in the House.

Message from the Council re : Bills agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have received the following message from the Chairman, Legislative Conncil :

"In accordance with Rule 105 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Council, I transmit herewith a copy each of the following Bills as agreed to by the Council without any amendments.

1. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1958.

2. The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Mysore Amendment and Validation of Levy of Cess, Bill,) 1958.

3. The Mysore Tenancy Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958.

4. The Hyderabad Co-operative Societies (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1958.

5. The Madras Area Municipalities (Extension of Term of Councillors) Bill, 1958."

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

Introduction of Bills.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—Sir, I beg to introduce the Mysore Stamps (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958 which has been published in the *Mysore Gazette* under Rule 64 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Stamps (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958 is introduced.

Sri K. K. HEGDE (Minister for Health).—Sir, I beg to introduce the Mysore Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Bill, 1958 which has been published in the *Mysore Gazette* under Rule 64 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Bill, 1958 is introduced.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select committee on the Mysore Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1958.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1—Constitution of an Enquiry and Investigation Commission for Scrutinizing Government Undertakings.

(*Debate continued.*)

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ (ಚನ್ನರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಣ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ಶಾಸನ ಸಭಾಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಳ್ಳ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಷನ್ನನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು. ತಂದಿರ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಹೇಗೆ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನ ಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಲು ಈಗ ಯಾವ ನಮಿತಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರು ಖಾಸಗೀ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅನೇಕ ಅಪಾದನೆಗಳೂ ಬಂದರೂ ಸಹ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣವನ್ನು ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷ್ನ

ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದು ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡು ವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಷ್ಷ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿಬೇಕು.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಕೋಲಾರ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಫೀಲ್ಡನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಈಗ್ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು. ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗು ತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ (ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಯಾರು ಹೇಳಿದರು ? ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತಾದುವು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದನ್ನೂ ಈಗ ಆಗು ತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನೂ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಪ್ಯಾರಟೀವ್ ಆಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಚಿನ್ನದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರು ಸ್ವತಃ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವನ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಗಾ ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು, ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಓರ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಓರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟಿರು ವುದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಓರ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಚಿನ್ನದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನೇಕ ಖಾಸಗೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ತರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ದುರುಪಯೋಗಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಸಹ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಶೇಕಡ ಮೂರರ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇನ್‌ಪ್ಲೂಯನ್ಸ್ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಪರ್‌ಪಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸು ತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡು ವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಷ್ಷ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಪಿ.ಡಬ್ಲು.ಡಿ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಎಗ್ಜಿಕ್ಯೂಷ್ಷ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಧಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಧಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣ ಗಳಿವೆ. ಲೋಕಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಫ್ಲೂಯನ್ಸ್ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ವೇಸ್ಟೇಜ್ ಆಗ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಂಭವ ಕೂಡ ಇದೆ. ಇಂಥ ವಿಚಾರ ಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾವು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾಲುಭಾಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎಸ್ಟಾಬ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಚಾರ್ಜು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಡಚಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕಮಿಷ್ಷ ಮಾಡುವುದ ರಿಂದ, ಆ ಅಡಚಣೆಯಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸುಸಮಯ ಒದಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದಂಥವರನ್ನೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಎಂಟರ್‌ಪ್ರೈಜಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋಕಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಫ್ಲೂಯನ್ಸಿನಿಂದ, ಈ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಲೋಪ ದೋಷಗಳಿವೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಒಪೀನಿಯ ನ್‌ನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರನ್ನೂ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಫಾರಂಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಹೌಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ನಿಮಗೇ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸಿ, ಇನ್ ಎಫಿಷಿಯನ್ಸಿಯನ್ನು ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡರ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಮಂಡಲಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಲಹೆ ಕೊಡು ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮಂಡಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಟ್ರೆಜರಿ ಬೆಂಚ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾರೂ ಇರಲೇ ಕೂಡದು. ಈ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಷನ್ನನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರಕಾರೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೇ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ, ಅವುಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ವಿ ಚಾರಣೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿ ಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಿ.

ಐದನೆಯದು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೈನ್ಸ್ ವಿಷಯ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಏನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೈಜ್ ವಿಷಯ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕ ವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಡರ್ ಟೇಕಿಂಗ್ಸೂ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದು ಹಾಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Scope of the Resolution ಇರುವುದು : "permanent Commissions of enquiry and investigation consisting of the members of the Legislature and the public be constituted to watch, scrutinize, and assess the working of various Government undertakings and projects" ಇದರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಂಡರ್‌ಟೇಕಿಂಗ್ಸ್, ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ Excise ಹೇಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ?

2-30 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಜಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹೇಗೌಡ.—ಆ ವಿಷಯ ಅನೇಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಲೋಪ ದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಾಲ ಹಿಡಿಯಬಹುದು. ಕಮಿಾರ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಇದರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಮಿಾರ್ಷ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲವಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವ ಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇರುವ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಾರ್ಷನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri U. M. MADAPPA (Chamarajanagar).—Sir, I move for closure.

Sri B. S. SHANKARAPPA (Hosadurga).—Sir, I also move for closure.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am inclined to accept it. The question is:

"That the question be put."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member Sri Venkatai Gowda will now reply.

*Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palaiyam).—Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the arguments that have been advanced by my friends on the resolution and indeed I am grateful to them for having expressed their view points either for or against it. Indeed I must be thankful to Messrs. Narasimhan and Veerappa who have been able to plead for the acceptance of the resolution. The salient points that have been raised by the members who opposed the resolution have been substantially met by them. As a matter of fact, nothing has been left for me to answer. Still, I would confine myself to clear some of the misapprehensions raised by my friends.

I really felt surprised at the way in which Sri Mallaradhya argued because I could not possibly reconcile myself with his arguments. He appears to have mistaken the resolution itself. He proceeded on the assumption that the resolution covers only the industrial concerns, but at the outset I made it clear that it covers all the developmental activities of the Government. All the schemes that are directed towards the establishment of a Welfare State and all the activities that are directed to secure social and economic justice would come within the meaning of 'various Government undertakings.' By those words I meant all the welfare schemes in which the Government has put money. The intention of the Government is also to secure social and economic justice. But Sri Mallaradhya went on to confine himself to the industrial concerns and he contended that they have occupied the pride of of place in the industrial map of Mysore. I would like to invite his attention to the observations made by him in the course of his budget speech and also to a few remarks that have been made by Dr. Deshmukh a few years ago in respect of several industrial concerns of this State. This is what Dr. Deshmukh has said:

> "The people have not been able to develop an industrial mind. The products are very bad. The production is slow....."

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Gubbi).—On a point of order, Sir. My Hon'ble friend Sri Narasimha Reddy is reading the "Jwalamukhi" paper in the House. Is it in order, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER.—He denies it.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Can it be brought inside?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Any paper can be brought inside but it should not be read.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—

> "and the articles manufactured do not find the necessary market either. If the Government is keen on running industries on sound lines they must pay attention to two factors: greater production on the one side and increased capacity for greater activity on the other."

These are the remarks that have been made by Dr. Deshmukh. I want to ask the Government what has been done to rectify these mistakes since then? Sri Mallaradhya raised many apprehensions and wanted to know whether this proposed body should be a statutory body, what are the duties and functions of it, the financial implication involved thereby, how they are to be constituted, etc., etc

At the outset, I have given my consent to accept the amendment that has been proposed by my friend Sri Doenadayalu Naidu to the effect that this committee can be constituted as and when necessary to watch, scrutinise and assess the working of various Government undertakings and projects. If we read the resolution, it will be clear that it does not mean that I want those committees to manage the affairs of these concerns or to supervise or advise them or to interfere in their day-to-day administration. That is not my intention; nor is it the intention of the resolution. What I mean is that they have got to watch and assess because it would create an atmosphere wherein a sense of duty can be infused and administrative alertness can be achieved. I never meant that it should be a parallel organisation as doubted by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. Speaking on the Second Plan, Sri Mallaradhya was pleased to observe that successful implementation of that Plan was not possible because proper treatment was not given. That was his argument. I do not understand what proper treatment was not given and by whom. If he means at the hands of the Centre, I would invite his attention to the fact that for the second year of the Second Plan nearly Rs. 28 crores and odd were earmarked and our Government was not able to spend even Rs. 20 crores. Is it the fault of the Central Government, and even if the Central Government did not bestow any proper attention, who is to be blamed and who is responsible for it? Even in respect of the third year the Centre has proposed an expenditure of Rs. 35 crores. Did it happen in respect of the various schemes undertaken by the Madras Government? When I said this about Madras, I was accused that I was inclined to have fascination for Madras. I do not understand that. In fact, I am fascinated so far as the entire country is concerned. I am not one of those who will subscribe to the view that the Centre is neglecting us. It is our own fault. If we are discriminated against or neglected, who is to be blamed? It is we and we only. We know that our Prime Minister is a man who wants every nook and corner in the country to get its importance. He has made a remark that poverty anywhere in India constitutes a dangerous obstacle to prosperity anywhere in India. That such a fine person will discriminate between State and State is something which I cannot reconcile myself with. So, I do not wish to subscribe to that view. If we do not get anything, it is due to our negligence and fault.

Sri Mallaradhya also said that if this resolution is accepted and implemented, then it would amount to trespass. What did he mean by it? If, after accepting this resolution, it is implemented and if these committees are allowed to watch, scrutinise and assess the various undertakings, I do not understand how these bodies would become trespassers? It would have been very useful if Sri Mallaradhya had seen the definition of 'trespass' and then made that observation. He also said that I excluded private sector. Is it not within my right to compare private and public sectors just to substantiate my argument for the necessity to constitute such commissions? Does he find the same zeal and enthusiasm in the public sector as is found in private sector? Because we are lacking in that amount of zeal and enthusiasm and spirit in public sector that has become a ground for public criticism. It is not my intention to cast aspersion on those who are in charge of these industries. Those in charge of public sector are subjected to public criticism for inefficiency. The officers in charge of these industries enjoy complete immunity and they are not subject to discipline and control as is prevailing in private sector. Hence there is need for watch and vigilance. In England I am told that all are autonomous corporations. Departmental management has been given up long ago. But we are still sticking to it. There is a kind of society in the United Kingdom which constantly reviews the working of these concerns. In our own country there is an organisation called *Imrup* from which our Government has not taken any help. Kerala, Madras and

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also Centrally owned concerns are taking much advantage from this *Imrup*. I do not understand why our Government has not made up its mind to take help from *Imrup*.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are taking full advantage of it.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—It was said that the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee are there to carry out the functions that have been contemplated under the resolution. My submission is what, they have done so far is not known. The other day I suggested ways and means to secure efficiency and economy in administration.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA (Holenarasipur).—For the information of the members, I may say that the committees referred to, the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee, are not at all functioning.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is a wrong impression. They have met.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—Meetings are not convened. We had sent a questionnaire.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Members should make themselves sure when they make a statement of a serious nature.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—I only suggested that they are not at all working.

Mr. SPEAKER.—They are working.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—I happen to be a member.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I cannot be blamed. I have said that the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee must meet as often as they can. I think the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee met some time back. The other meetings will have to be called by the Chairman. The difficulty with regard to the Public Accounts Committee was the Accountant General was transferred and so it could not meet.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—What about the Estimates Committee?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not know whether it has met once or twice.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—As a matter of fact I know that the Estimates Committee met twice but what is the quantum of work?

Mr. SPEAKER.—What work has been turned out is a different affair. If they have not met the members are to be blamed.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—If a statutory committee of the House cannot meet and transact business how can we expect a new commission to transact business? That itself is an answer.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—We should recommend that the committee should accelerate its work.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I have not meant one committee or commission to investigate and scrutinise. It is not my intention that they should be constituted like the Board of Visitors who pay frequent visits to hospitals, or to control the administration or to interfere. Certainly not. If you constitute a commission consisting of responsible persons in each district to watch, assess and scrutinise the working of industrial undertakings .....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Your reply is rather very long. I do not know whether it is longer than your first speech. (*Laughter*).

Sri J B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Should he not meet all the points?

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Suppose there are six or seven silk factories in Mysore District. We do not know how they are working. The Chief Minister says they are not remunerative. Supposing for supplying waste silk, one variety of yarn costs 2-8-0 and another variety costs 4-8-0 and the officer in charge purchases the other variety for weaving purpose, is it not a loss to Government? But if a commission is in existence naturally it would create alertness in the minds of the officers and an atmosphere would be created wherein they have got to do their duty. He will feel that any loss the Government sustains is a personal loss and he feels that he is a citizen of the State. That is why I respectfully suggest that a commission be constituted in each district. Government need not spend anything for constituting commission in each district. It would improve matters very much. People

interested in the welfare of the State will be asked to serve on all these bodies. They can do wonders. In fact several improvements could be made. I may also say here that technically qualified persons are not allowed to come up with that initiative because of communal considerations or nepotism prevailing in the country. In industry there is no free cadre like I.A.S. or I.P.S.

So far as matters as to how many times the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee met are concerned, I am not bothered. What they have done all along is not also known. Probably they have prepared a report and recommended ways and means of securing efficiency or economy in the administration. Apart from these committees, what I propose in this resolution would go a long way to improve matters and also to create an atmosphere wherein officers in charge of these various developmental works would feel that they are in a welfare State and that atmosphere would instil in their minds a sense of duty, and more than anything else, a sense of patriotism would be there.

Sri Deenadayalu Naidu vehemently argued that methods of productivity adopted in the countries of controlled economy would not serve the purpose here and that at times it may defeat the purpose itself and that it may become burdensome, it may bring fear and kill the enthusiasm of the people under control. I do not think there is warrant for any such presumption. These committees do not come in the way of administration of the concerns. They do not come in the way of their technical advisers and they do not come in the way of control. There is no preliminary investigation. If they find anything wrong, they would make matters clear to enable the mistakes to be rectified. That is the only intention with which I tabled this resolution. I submit, Sir, that it would not involve any financial commitments nor would these committees interfere in any way with the administration of the concerns. These committees will be there only to improve matters. By accepting this resolution, an atmosphere of goodwill will prevail and there will be a healthy atmosphere created and the desired effect aimed at in the resolution will be achieved. Once again, I thank all the Hon'ble Members who have expressed their views on the resolution and close my speech.

*Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought after my intervention in the debate my Hon'ble friend Sri Venkatai Gowda would find it convenient to withdraw his resolution. But unfortunately, Sir, he has closed his speech and perhaps wants to see what would be said in the form of a reply. Sir, as the House is aware, it is good that periodically such discussions take place on the floor of this House. The discussion will help clearing upof many misunderstandings and many misapprehensions that may or likely be lurking in the minds of the Hon'ble Members. It is easy to canvas arguments both for and against such a proposition. I have already said in very clear terms that such a resolution is likely to do more harm than good for its compass is very vast and unlimited I was able to infer that he wants some agency here and now to find out exactly how either the industrial concerns or other Governmental projects are working, whether there has been any slackness or misuse of funds, etc. The object is no doubt laudable. But the question is whether the setting up of committees in the form in which he wants would serve the purpose. Some of the Hon'ble Members have definitely said 'No' and I entirely concur with them. Some of the Hon'ble Members have also stated that this House has two vital committees, two vital statutory committees, to be the watch dogs of this House over Governmental expenditure whatever it may be. Sir, the functions of the Public Accounts Committee have been defined. The scope of the Estimates Committee is too well known to need reiteration. A few days back the Speaker of our Parliament has also stated it in very clear terms what the scope of the Estimates Committee would be. He does not define any new policy. So far as the existing policies are concerned, it will point out how far those policies are fulfilled and it draws attention to the

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several irregularities in the administration of industrial concerns or other projects. Therefore, is it the desire of the Hon'ble Member that these two Committees are not serving the purpose? Sir, whether these Committees have met or not, whether these Committees have fully transacted business or not, that is entirely a different matter. It is for the House to regularise those Committees and it is for the Chairmen of those Committees to expedite matters, to take a little more interest, to focuss attention on a particular industrial concern or a particular project where the operation needed should be severe or light. Therefore these Committees of this House are almost of a character which would ensure not only the proper functioning of the administrative machinery of the Government but also keep all those who are in charge of these industries or projects alert. Because if defects were to be notified, it will be brought before the House and the House has a right to debate on it. I request you to consider very dispassionately whether any purpose would be served if ad-hoc committees are appointed. These two Committees on many an occasion have not only served the purpose but they have also been responsible for formulation of correct policies. Take the history of the Parliament for the last ten or eleven years. Take the history of the old Mysore Legislature. Sir, on the strength of the Estimates Committee, an independent committee presided over by a retired High Court Judge of Nagpur was constituted to go into the question of Vidhana Soudha. Therefore, you will please see that these two Committees have served the purpose and will continue to serve what the House desires. And, the scope of these two Committees is unlimited almost. If an ad-hoc committee is appointed we have got to formulate its terms of reference. But so far as the Public Accounts Committee is concerned, it can go into the question of industries and all projects. Sir, I was a member of the Public Accounts Committee for some time when I was not in the Ministry The House is aware that we had submitted a report. There we had not only considered the working of the industrial concerns, but we had also gone into the question of construction of bridges in Hassan District with regard to six bridges. We pointed out the irregularities in selecting the wrong sites in almost all the six cases. Those mistakes have been set right, and it was the Public Accounts Committee that went into this question. In the old Mysore State many defects were pointed out by that Committee and these were rectified by the authorities; justice was done in all cases. Sir, even on the floor of the Lok Sabha, you know what stringent criticism has been levelled against the Government for irregularities pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee. If only the Hon'ble Members read the reports of the Public Accounts Committee not only of this House, but of several Legislatures, they will find pointed references to irregularities, the slack way in which things are done in spending departments, or too much of expenditure crammed in one or two months at the closing period of the year—these minute details have been notified. If only the members of those Committees had spoken, they would have given a better account of what is being done, either at the Government level or at the administrative level.

(Interruption)

After all the new State is formed two years ago. But take the case of the other Legislatures and also of old Mysore.

3 P.M.

Every year, the old Mysore Legislature used to receive reports of both the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. If there is any delay, I think the Presiding Officers will certainly make it up and I hope there will positively see that the Committee meetings are convened and reports are submitted at the next session. Simply because, one committee is not functioning, he wants a second committee and a third. It will only mean duplication and it will not rectify these defects. Therefore, in all humility, I submit to

the Members of the Opposition. Sir, they should not merely draw from their imagination. The Opposition must set up healthy conventions and precedents. Therefore I say that simply clamouring for more committees is not very good.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY (Coondapur).—We are not asking for any committees at all.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIYA (Channapatna).—You are aware that in the Centre, they have nominated the Chairman of the Committee from the Opposition.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, my friend can read the Rules. It is the discretion vested in the Speaker. In Bombay, it is the Finance Minister who is nominated as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. But our Speaker has gone further here. He has nominated a non-official, in deference to the wishes of the House.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It ought to be the Opposition Party Member.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have not closed my mind.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, very recently the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament has come to Bangalore. Some of us happened to meet them. The Chairman of the Committee is Prof. Ranga. He belongs to the Congress Party. The previous Chairman, Mr. Singh belongs to the Congress Party.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIYA.—Balvantrai.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sri Balvantrai is the Chairman of the Estimates Committee.

Therefore, I am only focussing your attention that your purpose will be very well served by waiting for the reports of the Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee. Sir, with regard to the Spun Silk Mills, I was a member of the Public Accounts Committee. We have gone there and we have inspected and we have submitted the report. I request Hon'ble Members to kindly refer to that report. We have said that the management should have done this or that. Repairs ought to have taken place. A Technically-qualified person should have been appointed to manage the concern. All this we have said. Therefore there is nothing which the Public Accounts Committee could not have scrutinised. There is nothing which the Estimates Committee could not scrutinise. What a beautiful report the Estimates Committee presided over by Sri N. C. Nagiah Reddy presented to the old Mysore Legislature! Therefore, I say that these two Committees will served the purpose. Sir, he has also taken up the question of other projects. These two Committees also can go into the details of every project. But Sir, we have been thinking of appointing a team of technical experts with regard to irrigation project, Even the Government of India is experimenting on this idea—a team of highly qualified technical personnel with accounts officers to have periodical test checks, so that work may be expedited and the tempo increased. They have already done it in one or two cases and a similar proposal is also under the consideration of this Government with regard to the appointment of technical audit team to see that the irrigation works are properly executed and the tempo increased and wastage minimised.

Therefore, Sir, from time to time, we know what is needed. We apply our mind and try to do what this House desires. Sir, the resolution in the present form is unacceptable to the Government,

Now, this occasion is unfortunately used by one or two members to say that the Government industries are not properly functioning, to say that the industrial concerns in which the Government have invested money have not yielded any dividend and so on. Sir, only I want to say in reply that all these details have been furnished in answer to Q. No. 3226 in the Fourteenth List. We have given details in respect of all the industrial concerns in which the Government has some share. I want them to read it. Sir, let me say, in all these cases, they are yielding a very good return. In the case of Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., we got a lumpsum of Rs. 1,75,000 in 1950–51 against an investment of Rs. 60,08,000. Sir, be it remembered that it is a Defence

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Industry and an industry on which the entire safety of this land lies What more security return do you need ? That you are enabled to safely sit here and deliberate is itself a good return.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ನಮಗೆ opportunities ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾವು challenge ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ consolidate ಮಾಡಿ figures ಕೊಡವೆ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವು ದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, it is within recent memory of Hon'ble Members that even discussion in a State Legislature–I say, Sir, with your permission–could not take place without heads being broken ! Therefore, I say that security is a good enough return. In respect of any investment in a defence industry, you should not have any more tangible return than this.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—When the Government of In India is making profits, why not give it to this State also ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir. there are hundreds of ways that the Government of India will give us money.

Mr. SPEAKER.—How long Does the Hon'ble Minister take ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I will require at least 20 minutes more Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet after half-an-hour.

The House adjourned for Lunch at Ten Minutes past Three of the Clock and reassembled at Forty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, I was informing the House that in the answers furnished to that particular question we have been able to place all the information with regard to the working of the industrial concerns in which Government had made investments. It is true that these two concerns of the Central Government in which we have invested have not yielded sufficient dividends, but we should not forget that these two industries are of national importance. The Hindustan Aircraft is a defence industry and we should not measure its importance in terms of rupees, annas and pies. It is something much more than that. It affords great protection and is one of the best factories in the East. Even the South-East Asia countries come over to Bangalore for the repair or overhaul of their aeroplanes. In times of emergency the House will agree with me when I say that it is one of the best and vital industries. Therefore, whether it yields dividend or not is immaterial. The only point is whether the State Government should invest in a concern in which the Government of India could as well invest. That is a point on which there can be difference of opinion. One view is that we must participate in Central Government undertakings. Another view is that after all the Government of India is a representative of all the State Governments and therefore if they run the industries it is as good as we running them. Therefore, our participation in that industry is a healthy one. We can represent to the Government of India that where they establish big undertakings they must allow the State Government concerned also to participate not only in investment but also in running that industry. In fact, even in the Machine Tools which the Government of India established at Bangalore, the Government of India nominates our own Directors. The Director of Industry and Commerce is one and for some time myself and Sri Poonacha were also there on it. Thus, they also give us representation on such industries. Similarly, the Indian Telephone industries is also of national importance. They are just building it up. In fact, it has earned very good appreciation at the hands of visiting delegations from foreign countries. They have paid two per cent dividend this year. I am not laying emphasis on the quantum of dividend but on the importance of the industry and our participation in such industry.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Our complaint against the Indian Telephone Industry is that Mysoreans as such are very inadequately represented. The treatment given to Mysore engineers, Mysore skilled workers and

Mysore artisans is very poor and if this is what happens in regard to industries run by the Government of India, it will lead to a lot of dissatisfaction in public mind. This is an aspect which should be brought very predominantly to the notice of the Government of India. In an industry established in Bangalore, if the preponderant element in its administration is not the Mysoreans, it is a position which we are not prepared to accept.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I am afraid my friend did not hear me properly at all. I did not dilate on the question of staff of the concern. I was merely emphasizing that it is a very important industry run by the Central Government and that our investment is there to some extent. With regard to the point raised by him, I may say that this Government have already brought to the notice of the Government of India that in all the industries established in Mysore State by the Government of India the citizens of the Mysore State must have due representation. At the higher stage they can have representation for the Southern States and at the top level they can have representation for all-India, but at the intermediate and lower levels they can as well have representation for the local people. After all, all these States have contributed to the growth of this industry in the sense that the Central Government have invested the major portion of the capital. Therefore, other States should have representation. We have given the necessary aid to it such as water facilities, light, power, etc. I may inform Sri Mallaradhya that Mysore has representation on one of the committees which recruits and Sri Hutchamasthy Gowda is a member of that committee.

Sri J. B MALLARADHYA.—It makes the position worse.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It was done only very recently. We have drawn the attention of the Government of India to the need for proper representation to the people of this State.

Sri V P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU (Cubbonpet).—Sir, this vital question was raised right from the inception of this factory. Sri H. C. Dasappa and Sri Bhashyam had made a fervent appeal in this behalf. If that request is not conceded, then it is much better that we have no representation whatsoever. Either we get it in a justifiable and reasonable measure or we do not get it at all.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Positively this will be borne in mind, but the difficulty is that it is outside the scope of the resolution. Incidentally we can mention it.

Take the case of other concerns. Most of the concerns have yielded very good return. We have given a list of co-operative societies where the Government have invested money. Please do not draw the conclusion that these societies have not yielded dividends. A number of societies in which we have made investments are co-operative institutions. In fact, we have invested Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs in co-operative sugar factories and have stood guarantee for the loan amount also. The test trial has been completed with regard to the Kampli Sugar Factory. The Pandavapura Sugar Factory is erecting its machinery and the third one is in an embryonic stage. Therefore, do not judge the results by the number of items mentioned here.

4 P.M.

Now, Sir, I want to give certain facts for the information of this House with regard to the working of the industrial concerns.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Hospet).—For the information of the Hon'ble Minister I may say that the Sugar Factory at Kampli has gone into production. We may expect profits this year.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Thank you. I did not hazard an opinion being a member of the Government.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—I know more details about that, Sir.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I want to take the House into the working of a number of factories, Government-run as well as factories in which Government have made investments, and give them a few salient facts so that misapprehensions entertained by them may be dispelled

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and they may continue to have confidence in their good working.

Take the case of Government Central Industrial Workshop. All steps have been taken to shift the Government Industrial Workshp to a new site. Construction of the building is almost complete and power, sanitary and water connections will be given very soon. All other shifting arrangements have been completed. This Workshop is not a big factory a d our fixed capital is 11·8 lakhs and the working capital is 4·8 lakhs. The number of workers is about 396. From 1946 to 52-53 it worked with profit ranging between 8 to 13 per cent. There was a little setback in 54-55 and 55-56 and 56-57 has yielded very good results of 19 per cent and 10 per cen profit respectively. Now in view of the shifting of the factory and other incidental matters we have not been able to make any good profi in 57-58. But once expansion is completed and when it works in the new building we expect to realise good profits in this venture.

SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY (Chiknaikanahalli).—All factories which have got very large quantities of steel are working profitably.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—With regard to Government Electric Factory, the capital invested is Rs. 11,40,687 ; the number of workers employed is 988. In order to step up production of electric transformers, a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs was taken up during the First Five-Year Plan but the scheme was not completed in the first five-years and was carried into the Second Five-Year Plan. An expenditure to the extent of Rs. 9 lakhs has been incurred up to end of 58. This factory also has yielded considerable profit from 52-53 and the year 56-57 results in the working of 12·5 per cent profit. In money the net profit comes to Rs. 8,64,897, and the percentage comes to 12·6.

Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan.—This factory did not work well for some years. Now mechanisation has taken place at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2·06 lakhs has been spent up to March 58 towards purchase of machinery and building construction. During 55-56 we have got a net profit of Rs. 50,972 ; in 56-57 a net profit of Rs. 72,169, the percentage is 8·49. After integration the Saw Mills at Dandeli have been handed over to us. This unit has been working very well and it has yielded a net profit all along during 57-58 of Rs. 6,50,220.

Government Porcelain Factory.—As the House is aware several questions were put and answered about this factory for which expansion took place in collaboration with the Japanese firm NGK, Nagova, Limited, Nagoya, Japan. We have now departments for production as well as for sales. So far as the porcelain products are concerned, in the initial stages we expect losses but they are minimised and we can expect a little profit next year.

Government Sandal Oil Factory in Mysore.—As this House is aware this factory has been yielding very good profit all along and even this year it has given very good profit.

Government Soap Factory.—I do not want to say on this more because even today in addition to expansion we are getting very good profits almost in the region of 70-80 per cent.

One year it yielded 88·8 per cent.

Government Silk Weaving Factory, of which my friend Sri Mallaradhya is well aware, in some years did not yield so very good results. But still we have not lost anything in this venture. We are all proud of the Silk Weaving Factory.

Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., Chikmagalur.—In the first four years we declared a dividend of 7½ per cent and ever since 50-51 we are declaring a dividend of 10 per cent right through.

Mysore Chrome Tanning Co.—It has been incurring loss for the last three or four years. We have gone into the affairs of this company. They have built a beautiful factory and they want working capital. We want to send an expert and we also want to advance some sums of money to get the machinery of the latest type and we can

expect to work it very efficiently with the assistance of an expert who is well versed in this venture.

Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers.—Here again expansion programme has been undertaken and very soon we want to set it up. The dividend declared all along has been in the region of 5 per cent since 53-54 right up to 56-57.

Bangalore Ex-Servicemen Transport Co.—We do not expect any return in this except real service to the ex-servicemen.

Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory.—The rate of dividend declared for 55-56 is 10 per cent and for 56-57 it is 11 per cent and for 57-58 dividend has not been declared.

Mysore Chromates, Ltd., Belagola.—Since 54-55 six per cent dividend is being being declared.

Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd.—For the last three years 12½ per cent dividend is being declared and for 57-58, 15 per cent has been declared.

Mysore Lac and Paint Works.—It has declared 5 per cent dividend during 56-57 and this year dividend has not yet been declared.

Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.—For the last three or four years 10 per cent is declared as dividend.

Radio Electricals Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Sri L. S. Venkaji Rao is not here. This was handed over to us almost salvaged from ruin. In 1956 Government of former Mysore took great courage and bought up all the shares. In 57-58 we made a profit of 13,85,594 and declared a dividend of 16 per cent.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Thanks to the Government of India.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—*Mysore Spun Silk Mills*—It is true we have been incurring loss for the last three or four years. Answers were furnished to several questions with regard to this particular concern. Now after the new deal of leasing out, perhaps we will be making a little more profit. So far as Mandya Sugar Factory is concerned, it is not necessary for me to tell you with reference to it. It has declared a dividend of ten *plus* ten, 20 per cent dividend. The Mysore Silk Filatures—this also is a venture in which, in the interests of cottage industries, the Government had to buy up the entire Silk Filature and then renovate completely. Rehabilitation is purely in the interests of the rural population—those who rear cocoons and reel silk. We want to modernise it and place it on a satisfactory basis. All the necessary steps are taken and it is too early to expect any sizable return from this venture.—The Mysore Stone Ware Pipes and Potteries The dividend declared is 7.5 *plus* 2.5 bonus, in all ten per cent.

The Mysore Tobacco Company—This is also one which would have gone into liquidation but for the timely intervention of the Government and taking proper steps to rehabilitate it. The dividend is ten to fifteen per cent.

Sri T. TARE GOWDA (Sira).—This company is exploiting the tobacco growers.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I am really very sorry that the company is exploiting the tobacco growers. We will immediately draw the attention of the Directors to the need for immediately helping the growers.

An HON'BLE MEMBER.—Is that the opinion?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That is what is said. If that is so, we will immediately draw the attention of Directors. The Vegetable Oil Company—I cannot say that the whole thing is rosy. This also needs immediate looking into and we will take steps to see that this venture becomes successful. Here there is one vital difficulty. It is too often subject to crises in prices. That is the reason why we cannot be sure of the stability of the Vegetable Oil Company. The Mysore Water Proofs Limited—in 56-57, it has declared a dividend of 6.25 per cent. Kolar Gold Mining Industries—this House is aware that it is too early to say anything. A superhuman task of nationalisation has taken place. I hope Sri Narasimhan will bear me out that we have placed it on a stable and safe footing under a Board of Management, which is compact and which is completely manned. We hope we will be placing it on a more stable and much higher footing. Hatti Gold Mines—very recently it came over to us. It is still

(SRI T. MARIAPPA)

in the exploratory stage. We are not sure we will get profit. We have to sink a lot of money to exploit ore and crush it and if the price of gold is good, we will make good. In the case of gold mining, it is a very speculative venture and risky. But it is money for those who are really bold and venturous. Success comes to those who dare and act an not to those who are timid.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—Gold is international exchange. It earns dollars and it should be worked even if it is a loss.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Almost all the industries excepting a few are working well. We will have to be very careful while passing criticism. It is not that they should not bear the closest scrutiny. All that I say is-it is likely to create panic in the Stock Exchange. Therefore, I want to make it clear that these concerns are very stable, are all on solid foundation, and there need be no panic at all. After my reply, if there has been any misapprehension, it will have been removed and all members will have full confidence in the working of our companies. With regard to other industries and projects, the resolution is delightfully vague, as vague as heavens. If he wants to probe into the working of either the Tungabhadra or Bhadra or Nugu or other projects, he is at liberty to go there when the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee go there. Every Assembly member can go there and draw our attention to the lapses, if any. Therefore in a vague manner, let us not simply try to get a committee appointed for the sake of mere appointment. But I very earnestly request Sri Venkatai Gowda to read once again his own resolution, and he will see that it is very difficult to implement it in the manner he has suggested. The purpose is served by the debate he has initiated in the House. I request him to withdraw his resolution.

An HON'BLE MEMBER.—What about the amendment?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The amendent will have to be withdrawn and then the resolution.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—The effect of the amendment is more or less in a way to remove that resolution. Therefore, I do not press the amendment at all.

The amendment was withdrawn by leave of the House.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—In view of the assurance given that we are also allowed to probe into several matters, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The next resolution is in the name of Sri Dodmeti. He is not here. We will go to the third one.

No. 3—Declaring certain areas as Famine Areas

Sri K. KENCHAPPA (Hiriyur).—Sir, I beg to move:

"This Assembly is of the opinion that the Hiriyur, Challakere, Molakalmuru Taluks of Chitaldrug District, Pavagada, Sira, Madhugiri and Koratagere Taluks of Tumkur District and northern four taluks of Bijapur District be declared as famine areas in view of the prevailing distress conditions due to failure of timely rains."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Resolution moved:

"This Assembly is of the opinion that the Hiriyur, Challakere, Molakalmuru Taluks of Chitaldrug District, Pavagada, Sira, Madhugiri and Koratagere Taluks of Tumkur District and northern four taluks of Bijapur District be declared as famine areas in view of the prevailing distress conditions due to failure of timely rains."

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹಿರಿಯೂರು, ಚಳ್ಳಕೆರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಳಕಾಲ್ಮೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು, ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪಾವಗಡ, ಸಿರಾ, ಮಧುಗಿರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊರಟಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬ ಕಠಿಣ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇತ್ತು. ನಾನು ಮೊದಲು ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನ 9, 10, 11ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ